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(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

WEATHER FORECAST
RAINY.
Barometer 30.04.

December 9, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 67 2 p.m. 66. Humidity " 88 " 80

December 9, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 53 2 p.m. 60 Humidity " 59 " 15

8119 日七初月一十 MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1918. 一拜禮 廿九月二十英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS. $36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Two Movements in Evidence.

London, December 8.

The situation in Berlin is not clear, but apparently there are two movements—firstly, the Spartacus attempt to seize power; secondly, by the soldiers against the Socialist extremists.

Bolshevist Coup d'Etat Fails.

Paris, December 8.

A message from Zurich says the Bolshevist *coup d'etat* in Berlin, planned by Herr Liebknecht and the Spartacus group, failed pitifully.

The Government troops used weapons, especially machine-guns, ruthlessly. Herr Liebknecht's forces, who were also armed with machine-guns and bombs, were utterly routed and fled in disorder, abandoning a great number of killed and wounded. The losses of the Government troops were slight.

Herr Liebknecht has stated that he intends to rally his forces, so possibly fighting will be resumed.

A Demonstration at Munich.

Copenhagen, December 8

A message from Berlin says returned troops, headed by officers with the Imperial flags, demonstrated at Munich, demanding the convocation of the National Assembly.

Trouble at Mayence.

Lyons, December 7.

A despatch from Zurich states that trouble has broken out at Mayence. Military stores have been looted and several casualties resulted.—*French Wireless.*

Grave Disorders at Cologne.

Lyons, December 7.

There have been grave disorders at Cologne.—*French Wireless.*

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Arrangements for the Paris Gathering.

Lyons, December 6.

The *Echo de Paris* states that the Inter-Allied Conference for framing the preliminaries of peace opens at Paris on December 12, after the official receptions of President Wilson and the King of Italy.

The French Council of Ministers has not yet decided upon a choice of French Plenipotentiaries, but there is reason to believe that the names of the negotiators will include the most prominent members of the Government.

It is probable that the work of the Inter-Allied Government Conference will be finished on December 15, after which the preliminaries, properly speaking, with the addition of the German Plenipotentaries, will commence.

Unless some unforeseen incident occurs, the final conferences will end towards the end of April or the beginning of May.—*French Wireless.*

PRESIDENT OF CZECH REPUBLIC.

Lyons, December 7.

The President of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, Mr. Thomas G. Masaryk, has arrived at Paris.—*French Wireless.*

TRIAL OF EX-KAISER.

Lyons, December 7.

The German Government has decided not to oppose the demand of the Entente that the ex-Kaiser and the ex-Crown Prince shall be brought before an Inter-Allied Court to answer the accusations formulated against them. Germany has already notified Holland accordingly.—*French Wireless.*

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION.

British Troops Enter Cologne.

London, December 8.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our advanced troops entered Cologne on the night of the 6th instant.

The Belgian Advance.

London, December 8.

A Belgian communique states:—A Cavalry Division reached the Rhine, and occupied Neuss and Crefeld. Infantry have reached the line Wassenberg, Baal and Jackerath.

TRANSPORT OF U. S. TROOPS.

What it Meant to British Shipping.

London, December 8.

According to a Press Bureau announcement, the Shipping Controller, interviewed, said sixty per cent. of the American troops were carried and escorted by British ships. To do this, every passenger steamer had to be removed from South Africa, with which trade was practically killed, and all fast passenger steamers had to be removed from India and Australia. Our consequent loss in essential imports exceeded a million tons. The Dominions had borne the hardships of isolation uncomplainingly.

FULFILLING ARMISTICE CONDITIONS.

The Repatriation of Britishers.

London, December 8.

Since the Armistice, 2,110 officers, 56,694 of other ranks and 2,752 civilians have been repatriated to Britain.

Surrender of Aeroplanes.

London, December 8.

The surrender of 2,000 German aeroplanes is proceeding and is expected shortly to be completed.

BRITISH SQUADRON AT COPENHAGEN.

London, December 8.

Three British cruisers and nine destroyers have returned to [illegible] the Baltic.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GENERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Lloyd George's Defence of the Government.

London, December 8.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the course of a speech, devoted his utterance to a defence of his two years' administration. He referred to the hesitation, delay and nervousness of the Government at the end of 1916 and said there was no scramble for the chief place when the Government fell. All were anxious to pass it on to someone else. He claimed that the inclusion of business men in the Government was most successful. He justified the side-shows in the Balkans, Palestine and Mesopotamia and declared that the two years had been more fruitful in progressive legislation than any two years of the half century.

Mr. Asquith's Speech.

London, December 8.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Rochdale, agreed with the Premier's recent declarations on the subject of reparation. He emphasised the significance of of President Wilson's visit, marking a new orientation in world politics. A practical beginning of the League of Nations must be made before President Wilson returned. The best security against the dangers besetting the Peace Conference was the maintenance of the Anglo-American understanding.

SWEDEN AND RUSSIA.

Diplomatic Representatives Withdrawn.

London, December 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says the Swedish Government has recalled its Consular and Diplomatic representatives from Russia, except two officials at the Legation, and has also withdrawn the privilege of dispatching and receiving couriers from M. Vorowsky, the Soviet Government's representative at Stockholm, because he has abused the privilege by importing Bolshevist literature from Russia.

The Government has suggested that M. Vorowsky and other Soviet members of the Legation should leave Sweden. Swedes in Russia are advised to return home.

PECULIAR INCIDENT AT GHENT.

German Bomb Exploded by Fire.

London, December 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Ghent says sparks from an engine caused a fire which exploded a bomb hidden by the Germans. Ten people were killed and several injured, while considerable damage was done.

FRENCH RAILWAY COLLISION.

Paris, December 8.

Sixty-eight were killed and 151 injured in a collision between a leave-train and another train in the station at Lothiens.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FUGITIVE KAISER.

British and German Viewpoints.

London, Dec. 6.

Sir John Simon, speaking at Manchester, contended that the peace terms should include a German undertaking to produce the Kaiser before an international tribunal.

The "Lokalanzeiger" declares that Holland must emphatically decline to extradite the Kaiser to the Allies. British speeches demanding extradition have created a great sensation in Berlin.

Allies' Demand Not Opposed.

Paris, Dec. 7.

A Zurich correspondent states that the German Government has decided not to oppose the Allies' demand for the extradition of the ex-Kaiser and ex-Crown Prince for trial at an Inter-Allied Court.

Gold for Wilhelm

Amsterdam, Dec. 7.

The "Weser Zeitung" reports that the President of the Soldiers' Council at Hamburg has positively declared that he knew twenty bags of minted gold had been despatched to the ex-Kaiser.

THE ALLIED ADVANCE.

Occupying German Towns.

Amsterdam, Dec. 6.

A message from Dusseldorff states that the Belgians have occupied a suburb of Dusseldorff on the left of the Rhine.

A telegram from Neuwsd reports that the Americans have entered Mayence. The British have entered Cologne.

London, Dec. 7.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a communique says the troops, continuing their advance, have reached the line Rheinbach, Weilers-Wist, Berbheim and Wevelinghoven. Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Leeds, announced that the British army is now marching across the Rhine.

A Belgian communique says: The advance in Rhenish Prussia continues. The Belgians have occupied the left bank of the Rhine at Neuss and occupied Gladbach and Heilbach. Quiet reigns.

BRITAIN'S DEMAND ON GERMANY.

London, Dec. 7.

The papers state that Mr. Lloyd George will announce to-day that the cash reparation to be demanded by Britain and the Dominions from Germany will be eight thousand millions sterling. The claim is being prepared by a committee presided over by Mr. Hughes and including Lord Cunliffe.

BRITISH ROYALTY WELCOMED.

London, Dec. 7.

King George and the Princes visiting the King Army were welcomed at Mons, Valenciennes and [illegible]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Elections Next Month.

Amsterdam, Dec. 6.

The German National Assembly elections are to be held on 15th January.

Verging on Famine.

Copenhagen, Dec. 6.

A message from Berlin says that four thousand officers and non-coms have resolved to establish a corps for the upholdment of the Ebert Government.

A German official note states that Germany is verging on famine. The bread ration will not exceed eighty grammes daily after the middle of February. The Austrian situation is even graver. Vienna is coalless and the railways and street lighting will shortly cease. The food supplies will not last beyond the 31st. December.

Demand for a Republic.

Copenhagen, Dec. 7.

A message from Berlin says: At a meeting of soldiers from the front a soldier announced that the Executive Committee of the Berlin Soviet had been arrested. A procession was thereupon organised and demonstrated before the Chancellry demanding a republic and making Herr Ebert the first President. Herr Ebert, asked if he would agree thereto, replied that he must first confer with the Government. He denounced the arrest of the Committee and declared that the Government was not responsible, therefore the Committee must be released immediately. Subsequently, the demonstrators not dispersing, a later message reports that the soldiers turned on machine-guns and general firing ensued in which sixteen were killed and fifteen wounded.

MORE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

Stockholm, Dec. 7.

A message from Petrograd says that the terrorist commissioner Mohileff, alleging discovery of a counter-revolutionary plot, has murdered fourteen persons, including Prince Eristoff and his two sisters, also Prince and Princess Sviatopolk Mirski.

CROWN PRINCE RENOUNCES RIGHTS.

Copenhagen, Dec. 6.

A Berlin message states that a short document has been published signed by the Crown Prince at Wieringen on 1st December, renouncing his rights to the Crowns of Prussia and Germany "due to me owing to the Emperor's abdication or other reasons."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VISIT.

Paris, Dec. 7.

President Wilson has asked permission to delay his arrival. He disembarks at Brest on the 13th inst.

COTTON STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE.

London, Dec. 7.

The efforts to prevent the cotton strike in Lancashire have failed. One hundred thousand workers will come out to-day on the question of wages.

ATTEMPT ON PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT.

Lisbon, Dec. 6.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to shoot the President.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

London, Dec. 7.

Mr. Cecil Chesterton, editor of the "New Witness," has died while serving as a private in France.

BRITISH CRUISER MINED.

London, Dec. 6.

The Admiralty announces that the Cassandra struck a mine in the Baltic on the 5th. inst. and sank. Eleven are missing.

The Cassandra was a new type of light cruiser.

LABOUR'S POLICY.

London, Dec. 7.

At a meeting in Glasgow, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said that Labour must be in official opposition to the Government which is not a coalition but a rampart of reaction.

Mr. Robert Smillie said that if three hundred Labourites were returned they would invite the help of the Sinn Feiners.

BRITISH SQUADRON IN GERMAN WATERS.

Copenhagen, Dec. 7.

H.M.S. Hercules and a destroyer flotilla have arrived at Wilhelmshaven.

Amsterdam, Dec. 7.

The "Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung" states that a British squadron, under Admiral Browning, arrived at Wilhelmshaven on 4th Dec. and owing to fog it anchored in Schilling roadstead. Admiral Browning wirelessed refusing to negotiate with the Soldiers' and Workers' Council.

GERMAN FOOTBALL PROHIBITION.

Amsterdam, Dec. 6.

The West German Players' Union has prohibited affiliated unions from playing football with the armies of occupation.

WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL RIGHTS.

London, Dec. 7.

Lady Rhondda, on behalf of the Women's Industrial League, has memorialised Mr. Lloyd George on the subject of the claims of women to freedom in industrial employment. Mr. Lloyd George replied when the pledges of the Trade Unions were fulfilled [illegible] women in new industries [illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Dec 5.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company's report says there is no change in the tone of the market, which does not show animation nor is expected to do so until licences for export are freely granted. Shanghai exchange has slightly hardened.

A STORM IN A TEA CUP.

Rickshaw Coolies on Strike.

If there is anything that a Hongkong resident should not fear it is a rickshaw or chair coolies' strike. These coolies are making pots of money and we would feel surprised to hear them "down" rickshaws or chairs. The unexpected always happens and what appeared to be a very serious strike of rickshaw coolies broke out at midnight last night and the circumstances which helped to produce it are interesting. On Saturday seven rickshaw coolies belonging to the two royal clans of Hokla and Fachow were produced before Mr. C. D. Melbourne and charged with fighting in Queen's Road West. These men were bound over by Mr. Melbourne in a bond of $100 each. This evidently displeased the coolies and they decided on Sunday night to show their displeasure by going on a wholesale strike. Before the strike commenced [illegible] rickshaw was going along Connaught Road west and while near Jardine's wharf was set upon by about seven or eight rickshs coolies, who knocked the man down and pushed him into the gutter, but he was rescued by a boatman and taken to the Police station and eventually sent to hospital, where his case is not considered serious. At midnight the Police were informed that there was a coolie strike and that the rickshaws had all stopped running. The Force was turned out as fighting was expected and the Police put strong patrols till this morning.

At 1.30 a.m. the Hakkas and Puntis decided to sever partnership with the coolies of the other clans and carried on their trade. Seeing that the strike had proved a fiasco the others afterwards began to ply their rickshaws and by this morning all the coolies had returned to their work and there is no fear of a recrudescence of the strike. It was the stern action of the Police that caused the strike to fizzle out.

Assistant Chinese Brigadier General in Trouble.

With the truce between the North and the South, a few Chinese soldiers are taking a rest cure in Hongkong. Two soldiers—one who describes himself as a subordinate to the Brigadier-General of China but looked more a street loafer than Assistant Brigadier-General of China—had to appear before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning. The complainant is a soldier in the Yunnan Army stationed in Canton and had come to Hongkong six or seven weeks ago. Yesterday defendant assaulted him at the Kingwo boarding house, tied his hands and took him before the Commander, who ordered the complainant's hands to be untied. After that the defendant and several others set upon the complainant and belaboured him, and when the boarding house keeper came on the scene all escaped except the defendant. Our Assistant Brigadier-General will have an opportunity of [illegible]

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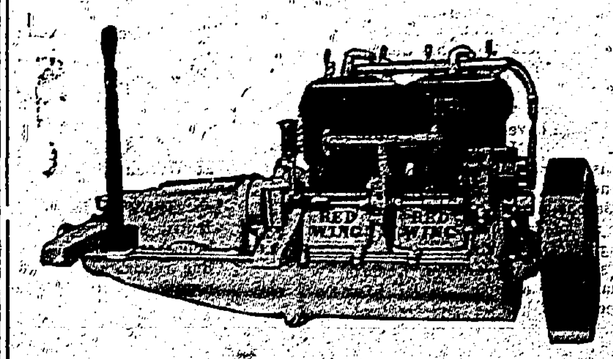

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GENERAL NEWS.

Death of Famous U.S. Soldier.

Col. Richard C. Morgan, brother of Gen. J. H. Morgan, the famous Confederate cavalry leader in the American Civil War, died recently at the age of eighty-two years. He served on his brother's staff, and was the last of six brothers who fought the South.

A Peking Railway Conference.

Under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications, a railway conference will be held in Peking next month to consider means for the improvement of the existing administration on all the Government Railways. The railway officials have been instructed to submit their views to the conference for consideration.

Training Japanese Airmen.

Fifty up-to-date battle aeroplanes ordered from France by Japan are expected in Japan next Spring together with 17 officers and 36 men to be specially despatched by the French Government for training the Japanese. Upon their arrival, a training in high altitude flying, perpendicular rises and falls, nocturnal flights, looping-the-loop, sharp circuitous flight, etc., will be given at the Kagamigahara Aerodrome.

The Shanghai Rouble Note Forgery.

Sentence has passed in the Shanghai Supreme Court on Michael Doll, who was charged with forgery. Accused was found guilty and sentence was postponed to enable the Court to consider what section of the Forgery Act applied to the case. His Lordship (Sir Havilland de Sausmarez) decided that Section 11 of the Forgery Act applied, and passed sentence on accused of two years' imprisonment with hard labour. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson (Crown Advocate) appeared for the prosecution.

Died from Influenza.

Word has been received from America giving the particulars of Mr. Amos Hosgland's death, notice of which was received in Peking a month ago. He died from influenza at the home of his father, Dr. I. B. Hosgland, in Oxford, N. J., after an illness of only four days. At the time of his death he was waiting transport to France to undertake the work of the Y. M. C. A. for the Chinese labourers. Mrs. Hosgland and one of the children were sick at the same time with the same disease but have since recovered.

Nobel Prize for Physics.

London, Nov. 13.—The Nobel prize for physics this year has been given to Professor Barkla of Edinburgh, for his discoveries relating to Rontgen Rays. Prof. Charles Glover Barkla is only 41 years of age. Since 1913 he has been Professor of Natural Philosophy at the University of Edinburgh. He held the Oliver Lodge Fellowship, University of Liverpool in 1902 and at the same University he was Demonstrator and assistant lecturer in physics in 1905 and lecturer in advanced electricity in 1907. He was professor of physics at King's College, University of London, from 1909 to 1913. He is the author of a number of works on electric waves, X-rays, and secondary waves.

Roll of Honour.

The War Department in Washington has telegraphed the family in New York that Mr. Robert S. Maclay, brother of Mr. Robert H. Maclay, one of Tientsin's oldest residents, has been missing since July 18, having been undoubtedly killed during the desperate and continued fighting between Verdun and Metz. He was with the 18th Regiment of American Infantry, which was one of the very first to arrive in France. Still another brother, Edgar S. Maclay is fighting the Germans and Bolsheviki in northern Russia, whither his 27th Regiment of American Infantry was transferred many months ago. Our fellow-resident, Mr. Robert H. Maclay, was anxious to join the American Artillery in the earlier stages of the war, but, being far beyond the age limit, could not be accepted by the American Military Authorities though he [illegible]

FIVE MINUTES WITH KING GEORGE.

What It Is Like to be Invested at Buckingham Palace.

"Investiture, sir?" "Yes," I replied. This was the greeting I had from the impassive policeman on duty at the Palace gates.

"Pass right through and leave by the other gate," he shouted to my taxidriver, and thirty seconds later I was deposited at the entrance hall of the Palace. An usher took possession of my friends, and another asked, "What decoration, sir?" "Military Cross," I replied. "Down this corridor and enter the large anteroom on your right," was his next remark.

There I found a very blase Staff captain who fired off a couple of rapid questions. "Name, please? Regiment? Thanks," and I joined the waiting crowd in the room.

The room gradually filled. About half an hour passed, and then a certain well known general entered and gave us a few words of advice. We fell in as our names were called out, and filed out of the room into the entrance hall again. There we met other parties, all converging towards the doors—V. Cs., D. S. Os, several Tommies for rank and file decorations, and lastly, a few nurses.

"I say," remarked my neighbour, "do you see Nurse—?" "Yes," I replied. "Wonderful little woman, he continued. "When the hospital at—was bombed," etc. Here followed a narrative that made me wonder what I was getting an M. C. for.

The King Arrives.

The band struck up "God Save the King," and we knew that his Majesty had taken up his place on the dais. A few seconds later a burst of clapping and cheering announced the fact that a certain little sergeant had been awarded his V.C. All this time we were moving at a snail's pace towards the quadrangle, everybody whispering to his neighbour or nervously silent. A subaltern in our queue, recognising a friend in a major near by asked what he was getting. "D.S.O.' came the reply "Charge with you," says our irrepressible sub. Righto," answered the major. 'I never did like the D. S. O. ribbon; does not harmonise with a khaki colour scheme."

"I hope I don't lose my head," says the captain in front of me, "and give his Majesty my cloakroom ticket when he hands me my gong." So the humorous banter went on until we found ourselves in the quadrangle and "eyes front."

After five minutes' showing I found myself at the foot of the ramp leading to the raised platform on which the King stood.

"Lieutenant ——, Royal ——, the Military Cross," announced the stentorian voice of a Staff "wallah."

I tried mentally and physically to pull myself together, took a few paces forward until I saw a white line, halted, turned left, and gave what I hoped was the smartest salute of my life, and faced—his Majesty. What a jelly fish I felt! His Majesty turned to the general in attendance to be handed a bright new Cross. Two impressions stand out very vividly in my mind. One, that the white line upon which I stood was very regular and well painted and the other, that the noise made by the knocking of my knees must surely be heard above that of the band outside.

A Little Chat.

Then the King spoke, and whether it was the influence of those kindly eyes or the reassuring smile, I know not, but my temperature was nearer the normal that it had been for two hours.

"How long have you held a commission?" "How long were you in the ranks". Nothing escapes the keen eye of our King. He had spotted the ribbon given me when in the ranks, and that was sufficient. "Have you been in France all the while?" "What gun are you on?" glancing at my cap badge. "Very useful weapon, I hear," Then of course, I could have talked to him for hours.

A rapid pinning of the Cross followed, a hearty shake of the hand, and you hear, "I'm very pleased to present you with the M. C." Another salute, right turn, and you walk away feeling that having met him for the first time in your life, you now know your King much better than cinema or daily paper could ever have hoped to teach you.

You walk back into the Palace, an usher unpins your medal, places it in a case, and hands it to you with your stick. Out again and into the quadrangle, feeling that you have passed one of life's signposts. A few more presentations, "God Save the King and his Majesty walks back into the Palace.

Your greatest ordeal, however is to come. 'Oh! do please show me the Cross;" "What did the King say to you?" "Oh, do tell us what you got it for?" That is the last straw. "Well," you say, "there was a basket full of them, and I grabbed mine before they all went."

AFTER WAR STEEL ORDERS.

Attitude of Producers in Meeting Demands of Peace Times.

Pittsburgh, September 30.—While steel producers are making no effort to secure orders to be filled after the war, the majority take the position that Government regulations provide freely for the entering of such orders. All the restrictions—the "priorities and preferences"—refer to the employment of manufacturing facilities and to the shipping of material. They do not apply to the entering of orders. There are three grades of priority, classes AA, A, and B, next coming class C steel, represented in the preference list, and then class D steel, which means any steel or manufacturing facilities that may be left after the preceding classes are taken care of. The actual manufacture and shipment of class D steel can be undertaken only upon permit issued by the Director of Steel Supply. The common view in the steel trade is that "class D" steel was established for the purpose of enabling producers to enter orders not connected with the prosecution of the war, to be filled when possible.

While the general theory is that demand for steel and other commodities is banking up during this period of restriction of industrial activity to war service, doubts are entertained in most quarters as to whether the demand will burst suddenly when peace gets in sight. In the last analysis, the major portion of the steel consumption is in construction work, the cost of which must be estimated before orders are placed. Steel for producing highly manufactured goods, like automobiles, metal furniture, sewing machines, typewriters, and a host of commodities of such character, is likely to be ordered very promptly.

Black-Mailed by Bandit.

The British Consul at Wuchow has brought to the attention of the Authority that Messrs. Banker and Co., of Wuchow, have been blackmailed by the bandit chief, Ou Kan threatening that each of the company's ships sailing on on the West River must pay his gang $1,000, otherwise they have to suffer whatever consequence may befall them. Defence Commissioner Koo Yat kuong is giving special protection to the ships.

THE LABOUR PROBLEM IN JAPAN.

Trade Unionism Advocated.

As already stated, Baron Shibusawa, the well-known financial magnate, who has recently retired from business, is keenly interested in labour questions and their solution. It is understood that the Baron is personally of opinion that the introduction of trade unionism is necessary in this country for the promotion of the interests labour, and they have been rumoured that the representation of Japan by Mr. Suzuki Bunji, founder of the Yuai-kai (the only organisation having any semblance to a Western trade-union) at the labour conference in America some years ago, was made possible largely through the efforts of Baron Shibusawa.

The other day the Baron asked the Tokyo Concordia Association (consisting of Dr. Soyeda, Dr. Shiozawa, Baron Nakashima, and other scholars and business-men, who wish to exchange views on social questions) to consider the best means of solving labour questions,—whether merely a policy of treating workers with kindness is sufficient, or whether trade-unionism is necessary. The Concordia Association came to the conclusion that trade unionism, coupled with the kindliness policy, was necessary for the effective solution of labour questions.

It is now reported that Baron Shibusawa towards the end of November will start on a tour through the country, advocating the necessity of trade-unionism. The Baron is to address a meeting of the Yuai kai in Kobe late this month. It will be interesting to see how the authorities deal with the Baron's advocacy of what, in other men's minds, would be regarded as "dangerous thoughts."

The Ellis Ezra Case.

The *Shanghai Mercury* understand that Mr. Ellis Ezra, who some weeks ago was fined $2,000 on a charge of having bribed the laodah of the Standard Oil Company's launch Meifoo IV., intends to appeal to the Privy Council. The appeal to the local Full Court, it will be remembered, was dismissed.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1918.

THE APPROPRIATE MOMENT.

Now that we have arrived at the end of actual hostilities, the world awaits with keen expectation the reconstruction period, when old wrongs are to be righted and a new and better order firmly established. In the wider sphere of international affairs there are great and far-reaching changes to be brought about. It will be the chief business of the Peace Conference to evolve readjustment plans based on justice and equare dealing, so that the principles for which the Allies have successfully fought may be translated into deeds and applied to problems which have for many a long year demanded attention. It is, indeed, universally acknowledged that with the victory of the Allies over the powers of darkness there comes an opportunity for a world settlement such as could never otherwise have arisen. In that fact lies the hope of great and lasting reforms which shall bring the nations closer together in a better and more cordial understanding one of the other and which shall remove the causes of terrible conflicts such as that through which the world has recently passed.

But there are other than international reforms to be carried out. Each nation looks to the early future with high hopes of internal reconstruction also. Old barriers have been broken down, the classes and the masses have learned to appreciate the essential role which each has to play in a well-ordered scheme of life, and to-day there is a strong feeling that the close contact which has been attained shall be preserved and yet further developed for the mutual benefit of each and all. As Britishers there is another aspect of the reconstruction question concerning which we look for great things, and that is in the working out of an adequate scheme of Imperial reform knitting together more closely than ever before the Mother Country and the Dominions. Here the present moment brings us a big opportunity, of which we may be sure that full advantage will be taken. Hongkong, as a Crown Colony, has more than a passing interest in this question, and it rightfully expects that the general position of the Crown Colonies will be taken into account in the overhauling process which is shortly to claim the attention of the Imperial authorities. The other day we urged the strong need of Crown Colony reform, both so far as the general system of administration and the appointment of Government servants are concerned. Britishers here will be greatly disappointed if the opportunity now presented is not utilised to the fullest extent in this connection. There are anomalies in Crown Colony government which cry aloud for revision on common-sense lines, and in view of the part which these Imperial possessions have played during the war it will be an injustice if the aspirations of Britishers resident therein are not given the consideration which they deserve.

All through the war we have seen lip-service rendered to the principle of self-determination—the right of small States and communities to representative and popular forms of government. Here in Hongkong we want that ideal to be more nearly approximated than it now is. As things now are, we have the privilege of paying rates and taxes, but we have no real voice in the government of the Colony. That is a condition of affairs which absolutely conflicts with the good principle that taxation and representation should go hand in hand. The past has given us many illustrations of the harsh working of the official majority. Applied to purely domestic affairs, the official majority is an anachronism that can, in these democratic days, be no longer defended. It needs sweeping away. During the war, the Constitutional Reform Association decided to delay the exercise of pressure on this point. Virtually, the war is now ended, and the time is, in our opinion, ripe for a renewal of the campaign. There is nothing but ordinary justice in the idea that the principle of direct representation on the Legislative and Executive Councils should be recognised and that the popularly-elected members should not always be at the mercy of the Officials. Now, on the eve of Imperial reform, is the most auspicious occasion to press these claims. Another such opportunity may never occur again.

A Special Appeal.

The appeal which we made in our issue of Saturday for special subscriptions towards the Services Entertainment Fund during the present month is one which, we are sure, will not go unheeded. The idea is to bring some of the joys of Christmas to Service men in our midst, and we shall all feel the more readily disposed to fall in with the proposal because this will be the first Christmas for four years to be marked by a cessation of fighting. The men of the Army and Navy in Hongkong to-day are here because they have been sent to this Colony to fulfil essential work in the interests of the Empire. Many of them have been accustomed to a more congenial life than is possible either aboard ship or in barracks. All of them are badly hit by the vagaries of the Service dollar, and few have even a sufficiency of money. That represents something of the sacrifice which they have made There are these, too, among them who have already done their bit in actual fighting. It is a duty laid upon us to see that these good fellows shall spend the best Christmas that they have for four years, and we shall be surprised if the $1,500 asked for is not promptly forthcoming. The Services Entertainment Fund has done splendid work for our Tommies and Jack Tars, who have been loud in their praise of what has been accomplished through its agency.

Praise for Volunteers.

The references to the services rendered by the Artillery and the Search Light Engineers by His Excellency the General Officer Commanding, a report of which appeared in our issue of Saturday last, will, no doubt, be fully endorsed by the community in general. His Excellency particularly referred to the fact that the searchlight members of the H. K. D. C. have had to perform their military duties in addition to their ordinary daily avocations. Perhaps it may not be generally known that these men have willingly and cheerfully, at regular intervals carried out duties which have necessitated a departure from their homes at somewhere in the region of 11 o'clock p.m. to return the next morning at about 7 o'clock, having been on continuous duty through the night. When it is considered that the majority of these volunteers have had to attend to their business duties the following day, some idea of the sacrifices made may be gained. We think, therefore, that the words of thanks and praise expressed by His Excellency are fully deserved. In saying this, we do not in any way under-rate the work which has been performed, with equal willingness, by other sections of the Defence Corps, and we have no doubt that when the moment is appropriate some official appreciation of its value will also be forthcoming.

The Ex-Kaiser's Guilt.

It looks as though the Allies will not lack evidence to prove that, despite his effort to throw the blame on others, the ex Kaiser was in reality responsible for the war. Best of all, some of that evidence will apparently be supplied by the Germans themselves. We read in one of the telegrams that an examination of Wilhelm's private correspondence has begun at the Royal castles with a view to publishing the portion essential for the establishment of his guilt, while another message says the marginal notes on certain German Foreign Office documents which are about to be published will reveal the ex Kaiser's personal responsibility for the war. We shall have to thank the Germans for these revelations, but, at the same time, we cannot but regard with loathing the cowardly way in which the Huns are trying to push on to one another the guilt of each and all. It is important, of course, that certain individuals should be proved definitely responsible for bringing so much death and suffering to the world, but the fact must not be overlooked that the German people as a whole not only condoned these men's actions but gloried in the war and in its outrages. Let us never lose sight of that cardinal fact.

DAY BY DAY.

THEY ARE NEVER ALONE THAT ARE ACCOMPANIED WITH NOBLE THOUGHTS.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the institution of the Royal Academy.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4. 11/16d.

The Health Return.

During Saturday the only case of communicable disease notified was one non-fatal occurrence of enteric fever, the sufferer being a Chinese.

November Weather.

During November the average mean temperature was 69.2, the rainfall 5·07 inches and the average humidity 78. There were 124·6 hours of sunshine.

Deer Stalking.

We hear that a deer stalking party went out in the New Territories yesterday, and that several deer were seen. One very fine specimen—a full-grown buck—was shot near Taipo.

Exhibition of Pictures.

The Hongkong Sketch Club is holding its annual exhibition at the City Hall on Monday next from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. The proceeds are in aid of the Red Cross. We understand that there will be some 150 pictures exhibited, most of which will be for sale.

Xmas Dinner Fund.

The Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, R.N., Hon. Treasurer of the Services Entertainment Fund, acknowledges with thanks the following contributions to the Christmas Dinner Fund:—Mr. E. Howard, $50; Mr. H. Hancock, $50; Mr. E. Ormiston, $50; Mr. W. A. Dowley, $50; Dr. F. Keyt, $10.

Acknowledgment.

The Central Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Al Fresco Fete held on 8th instant:—Mr. U. Yuoye, $10; Mr. H. Tsuda, $10; Mr. H. P. White, $100; the Boarders St. Joseph's College, through Bro. Aimar, $15; the "Blue Bird," a quantity of candies.

Fire in Kowloon.

A fire broke out at the residence of Mr. C. W. Jeffries, No. 15 Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon, at about 12.45 p.m. on Saturday. The Hongkong Fire Brigade were transported by the fire float and were able to extinguish the flames before any serious damage was done. The cause of the outbreak was an explosion in connection with a geyser.

Mild Excitement for Hotel Residents.

A fire in a hotel breaks the monotony of a hotel resident's existence, and there was some excitement this morning at 7 o'clock at the Palace Hotel, when it was found that the beams leading to the cook-house chimney were smouldering. The Fire Brigade turned out and put out the fire by means of a few buckets of water. The damage was practically nil, beyond the few beams which the Brigade removed to put the conflagration out.

Chinese Enterprise.

Some enterprising Chinese have just started a motor bus service from Sheung Shui, in the New Territories, to Au Tau, this marking a great improvement on the means of communication hitherto available, prehistoric gharries and antiquated rickshas. Although the service has only just been inaugurated, it is being well patronised and is much appreciated by both Chinese and Europeans, as it passes many important Chinese villages en route, besides which it forms a good connection with the trains on both sections of the railway.

Good Advice.

"When you are drunk remain at home" is good advice, but for a poor fellow like Charles Handland the advice is usually given by the magistrate. Our Bacchus wanted to be in his Sunday best and yesterday he took a few pegs more than it was discreet to do, and the result was that he was rolling in Queen's Road Central, where the Police found him absolutely incapable, and had to carry him to the Police Station. He paid a penalty of $5 for his indiscretion. He should in future take to heart the advice given above.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

Over $6,000 Raised by the Fete.

The charity problem is always with us. Appeal succeeds appeal. Last week the public were asked to give to the "Heather Fund" till their banker called "halt." The list of funds which have raised collections during the war period would fill over a column. Obviously there is a limit to the number of funds to which the public find it possible subscribe. How is he to make his choice? As a rule more is said about the merits of the different funds than about their finances. Sentiment probably influences people more than anything else. They pick and choose according to personal inclination. There is one fund in which there should be no picking and choosing and that is the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The public are aware of the excellent work done by this organisation. It is the refuge of the poor—the sure and stesdfast friend he has in Hongkong. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul tends and nurtures the sick and poor and the stranded souls of the Colony, and such a work must naturally be a drain on the finances of any Gibraltar. It is fitting that the Island's citizens should show their appreciation of the silent and ostentatious work of these Samaritans and the opportunity to do so presented itself yesterday when an Al Fresco Fete was held in the compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the object being to raise money to continue the good work of this charitable society, and the response to the appeal was wholehearted and beyond expectation. The Portuguese and the Catholics, amongst all the creeds, have always been the staunchest supporters of this institution, which doles out assistance to every one without any distinction of race or colour, and yesterday since 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the various stalls were thrown open, there was a continual stream of patrons. Entrance during the afternoon was free and people came in crowds. There were numerous stalls dotted all over the compound. There was a rush for the raffle stalls—pay your money and take your choice. There were the 10 cent raffle, the raffle for postcards—in which the a person selected a postcard for which he paid 50 cents and received a souvenior—no blanks within a short time this stall was depleted. The American lottery stall also did a good trade. There was fun for one and all. The fishing pond, the shooting gallery and the roulette table had their votaries while Little Willie, William the Baby-killer, and Hindy were strafed with little intermission.

The Fete was the most successful in the experience of the Society and was the best for 50 years. Over $6,000 was netted and this was due as much to the grand way the public responded as to the indefatigable manner the ladies hustled the crowd.

At night the attendance was largely helped by the presence of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Cland Severn), who visited the various stalls and was well fleeced. The rush which had subsided at 7 was renewed at 9 and new faces were greeted. The numerous stalls were still a great attraction and the blandishments of the fair sex were responsible for the way the dollars flowed in.

There was an enjoyable concert at the Catholic Hall the programme being divided into two parts. In the first part Mrs. Otto Kong Sing gave a song, while Messrs Kirby and Stevens rendered humourous songs. Mr. Fitzpatrick gave a recitation and Professor Gonzales ('cello) and Messrs. F. J. Braga (piano) and A. J. Braga (violin) were well received. The first part of the programme was brought to a close by a magical entertainment.

The "Stunts" appeared, after the interval, in all their glory and were most heartily received by the crowded audience.

(Continued on Page 7.)

THE CABARET DANCE.

A Very Successful Function.

When the Committee of the St. Andrew's Society was inspired with the happy idea of giving a dance with the object of providing tangible expression of gratitude for the assistance rendered by the ladies of the Colony who contributed so much to the success of "Heather Day," in women's winning way, surely the Terpsichorean Gods were smiling upon that enthusiastic body of Scots men. Success is a poor expression with which to qualify a description of Saturday night's dance in the Cabaret on Murray Parade ground, and those for who benefit it was primarily arranged must have gone home feeling that they had indeed been amply repaid for any trouble they may have taken in helping at the "Heather Day" celebrations. "Isn't it splendid?" "Great!" "I've never enjoyed a dance so much in my life!" These were the expressions that were repeated on all hands. It was certainly one of the most successful dances, not since the war but within the recollection of the oldest devotee of the "light fantastic" in the Colony. A great feature of the function was its informality. There were no programmes and no pre-arranged cliques. Everybody danced with everybody and it did the heart good to note the utter abandon to enjoyment by every single one of the five or six hundred people present. Another feature which helped to establish the feeling of good cheer was the introduction of the good old "Square" dance, the Barn Dance and the Highland Foursome. So enthusiastically did the dancers enter into the spirit of this old-time dancing that one would not have been surprised to have seen couples going "up the middle and down again" and the band playing the Caney Dances with all the joyful enthusiasm of the days of Sir Roger de Coverly. It was a dance as we Britishers understand it. There was in the "two steps" a complete absence of that pterodactilian toddle that is all too characteristic of modern ballrooms.

Half way through the proceedings Mr. R. M. Dyer made a short speech and said:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I should just like to say a few words on behalf of the Committe of St. Andrew's Society to thank all those who helped us on Heather Day and at the Fair. Proper acknowledgement will be sent to all helpers in due course. Our thanks are due particularly to the ladies who contributed so much to our success—(Hear, Hear). I think that in Hongkong we have particularly realised that without the ladies we could not have carried through our St. Andrew's Day celebrations with the great success that we have."—(Hear hear). Hereupon Mr Dyer became speechless. His gaze was concentrated on the bevy of fair dancers and the sight appeared to overwhelm him. Mr. C.H.P. Hay, however, gallantly came to the rescue and gave the company the cue, and "For he's a Jolly Good Fellow" was heartily sung by all. By this time Mr. Dyer had recovered possession of his temporarily departed faculties of speech and said:—"As I remarked before, without the ladies, where are we? Three chees s for the ladies."

Dancing was then resumed and continued until midnight, when the happy crowd dispersed in a somewhat unwilling obedience to the dictum of Mr. Pepys.

And so the lady helpers were thanked, and those who assisted to thank them must in turn be thanked. First the musicians. The band of the 18th Infantry, under Bandmaster E. Vassalo, and the Band of H.M.S.——, under Bandmaster Finch, rendered perfect music and a good deal of the success of the function was due to their efforts. Next comes Piper R. G. McEwen who piped for the Highland Foursomes. Whilst on the subject, we must mention the services of the pipers on Heather Day, for which all were very grateful. By some oversight the services of these gentlemen on that occasion were not referred to by us but none the less, the heartfelt appreciation of all was not lacking. The Hongkong Hotel Company Limited provided, free of charge, all light refreshments, and the Hongkong Electric Company installed the lights, also free. Sergt. Major Harle assisted at the door. Thanks are also due to the Military authorities for allowing the Cabaret to remain on the parade ground. Mr. R. Sutherland and Mr. C. H. P. Hay supervised generally and undertook the duties of Masters of Ceremonies (although the ceremony was conspicuous by its absence) and are to be thanked for their kindly efforts. As has already been intimated, the dance was not made the occasion for any kind of money raising purposes, but we are requested to state that should there be any money left over after paying expenses, it will go to the good cause.

Last, but not least, rumour has it that an effort was to be made to keep the Cabaret open until the New Year. Needless to say, the idea met with unanimous approval and we understand that the suggestion is not to be allowed to die a natural death but will be considered by those [illegible] business [illegible]

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.		
H. K. & S. Banks	s.	$725-
MARINE INSURANCES.		
Cantons	b.	$385
North Chinas	b.	t. 116
Unions	n.	$950
Yangtsizes	n.	S'hai $205
Far Easterns	n.	t. 26
FIRE INSURANCES.		
China Fires	b.	$158
H. K. Fires	b.	$340
SHIPPING.		
Douglases	b. $87	s. 89
Steamboats	b.	$32
Indos (Pref.)	b.	$30
Indos (Def.)	b. $154	s. 156
Shells	b.	125/-
Ferries	b.	$33½
REFINERIES.		
Sugars	s.	$91
Malabons	b.	$38
MINING		
Kailuns	b.	47/-
Langkats	b.	t. 19¼
Raubs	n.	$2.25
Tronohs	b.	33/-
Urals	n.	33/-
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.		
H. K. Wharves	n.	$102
Kowloon Docks	sa.	$168
S'hai Docks	sa.	t. 135
N. Engineerings	b.	t. 24
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.		
Centrals	b.	$100
H. K. Hotels	n.	$.90
Land Invest.	b.	$98
H'phreys Est.	b. $7.25	sa. 7.25
K'loon Lands	b.	$33
West Points	n.	$72
COTTON MILLS.		
Ewos	n.	t. 195
Kung Yiks	b.	$14.75
Lau Kung Mows	n.	$125
Orientals	n.	$60
S'hai Cottons	sa.	$138
Yangtszepoos	b.	$7.75
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Green Islands	b.	$8.50
Borneos	n.	$12½
China Light & P.	n.	$6.90
Providents	b.	$8.10
Dairy Farms	sa.	$26½
H. K. Electrics	b.	$64
Macao Electrics	n.	$35½
Ropes	b.	$26
Trams, Low Level	b.	$7.80
Trams, Peak, old	b.	$7.00
Trams, Peak, new	b	cts. 70
Laundries	b.	$3.25
Steel Foundries	n.	$13
U. Waterboats	n.	$12½
Watsons	b.	$5.75
Wm. Powells	b.	$9.50
Wiseman's	b	$19

Hongkong, 9th December, 1918.

Victoria Theatre.

There is an especially good programme at the Victoria Theatre to-night and to-morrow, the main feature of which is the screening of "Carmen," in which Theda Bara will take the chief role. The Annals of the War will also be most interesting. On the 11th inst. the great picture, "When a Man Sees Red" is to be repeated by special request and will no doubt draw a large attendence.

AN AIRMAN'S EXPERIENCES.

Interesting Letter from Hon. Mr. Chatham's Son.

Below we give an extract from a letter which the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham and Mrs. Chatham received recently from the youngest of their three sons, all of whom are Lieutenants in the Royal Air Force. The letter which is dated 25th September, contains some information which will no doubt be of interest to our readers:—

I expect you will be astonished to see that I am back in England again, but I had the misfortune to have a nasty crash on the aerodrome owing chiefly to a nervous breakdown in the air, I think. I had hardly recovered from the effects of the previous crash when I came down just behind the line near B...'s balloon at Neuville St. Vaast, between Arras and Bethune. The C. O. told me that my nerves weren't nearly good enough to stand the strain of scout work so he advised me to try night flying as it is a steadier kind of job and not nearly so strenuous. He recommended me for a course in it and I came back here about 10 days ago to be instructed in the art.

As for accidents, I've been on the go for two years now and, during that time, I've been down twice on fire, crashed into a tree when doing a hundred miles an hour, been lost at sea, lost in a fog and crashed into a railway bank, crashed at T. . . . a year ago last January, besides having many forced landings which I've been lucky enough to get away with. So I've had my fair share of ill-luck accompanied with good luck in so far that I am still alive! I expect to be going back to France in about 6 weeks as a night-bombing pilot,—I'm looking forward to it as it is quite a good job.

I get fits of nervousness equally brought on by poor sleeping which is the result of witnessing other people's crashes and thinking about them too much, I fancy. We had most appalling luck while I was with—squadron. We lost 10 fellows in a week, 6 of whom were killed for a certainty. As for the others, no one knows yet what their fate was.

I had the very morbid job of going up into the line to identify one of our pilots, a Capt. Bunbury, who had been shot down in flames in no-man's land but we advanced at that part of the line and his body and machine were found. I took a car up as far as possible, in fact rather too far. We went down the Arras Cambrai Road and turned off north to Monchy-le-Preux and, going down the slope out of Monchy, we got shelled a bit. They bobbed one on the road about 10 feet behind the car and we got a few bits through the hood. Just then I saw one of our balloons brought down and found out later that it was the next one to B...'s. He got out in his parachute all right.

It was a Hun balloon that spotted our car and ranged a battery on to it. We turned and rushed back into Monchy and put the car behind the ruins of a house and the Huns started putting small shells round it. I started on foot then and walked about a mile up towards the line through shell-holes, trenches and barbed wire,—the country is a pathetic sight, just a barren wilderness, gutted from stem to stern. There wasn't much shelling going on from the Huns,—I expect they were too busy getting their guns back. We were at it strong and the shells were crackling overhead, several to the minute.

I found a corporal who directed me to Brigade Headquarters, where I found the Brigadier comfortably settled in an old Hun dug-out about 100 feet below the ground. He told me exactly where the machine was, so I struggled on, passing a stranded tank which had been hit rather badly. I at last ran into a Chaplain who was out on the search for dead. I passed quite a lot on my way up and stuck their rifles in the ground upright by their sides to call the attention of the burial parties to them. The padre took me along to Jig-Saw Wood where the machine I was in search of was and we found it after some time,—it was poor Bunbury and we carried him down to a hollow where they were starting a new cemetery and arranged for his grave to be done. . . . .

All this ground had been won only a few hours before, so the padre and I reconnoitred the old Hun positions. They seem to have held their line at that point with machine-gunners who were installed in shell-holes just inside the wood (or rather what was once a wood but was then just a mass of stumps and fallen branches). The gunners had camouflaged steel helmets on and even the shoulders of their coats were camouflaged. They evidently stayed in their positions till the last minute; you could see where they had taken off their coats and equipment and rolled up their sleeves and got down to it, ready to make a dash for their lives when the time came and then had rushed away and left their guns and clothes and everything behind. Not many of them got very far,—they seem to have waited too long, as many of those killed had dropped on their guns. One couldn't help admiring them for their pluck. The wood had a front of about 300 yards and I suppose they had a machine-gun every 5 yards and several dotted about in front of the wood. I got one of the camouflaged helmets as a souvenir,—it belonged to a Prussian guardsman, a huge, strapping fellow, who had been hit just below the nose and had dropped right over his gun. I noticed that several of these fellows had in their pockets armlets with the red cross on them, like these the doctors wear. I saw one fellow who actually had one on but evidently our Tommies know too well that it was a ruse to avoid being shot at and had sniped him. I got back to our aerodrome and felt dead-beat as I hadn't had any food all day since breakfast and it was about 10 when I got back.

I had another similar job to do,—to go up and fetch a fellow who had crashed in the line, in the line in front of Lagnicourt. I went up as far as Lagnicourt in a car. The Hun was shelling pretty heavily and, after we almost got blown off the road, we decided to seek cover until things quietened down a bit. I got hold of a Welsh Guardsman who showed me the way up to the Guard's Divisional Headquarters where I ran into a Staff Major who was awfully kind and took me and my driver into his dug out for shelter. They were quartered in an old Hun Army Corps Headquarters. It was the most perfect thing in underground residences that I have ever seen. Each officer had a shell-proof office about 5 feet below the ground where he worked when the shelling was not too heavy. Leading from that there was a passage down about 30 feet to a dug out which consisted of a bedroom and sitting room. In the bedroom was a proper bed, a nice little wardrobe, a chest of drawers and other articles. All the furniture was of polished oak and suitable for any private house. Beside each bed was a table with an electric reading lamp on it. In the sitting-room was a nice easy-chair, an electric stove and every modern convenience. Telephones were fitted in each bedroom and office.

We stayed down in the Major's bedroom till tea time and then went up to the mess-room. It was about 20 feet below the ground, with shafts let down to ensure lots of fresh air. The walls were panelled with oak, and there were vases in which they had had flowers. All the table linen was really good stuff. General Fielding had tea with us. He had had the nearest shave that afternoon that he had had in his 3 years in France; a shell had pitched right in the doorway of his office where he was sitting, but it didn't explode. They dug it out and found it was a 9.2 in. howitzer shell. We had a jolly good tea,—hot toast (buttered) and tea out of a China tea-pot and China tea-cups, all of which had belonged to the Hun about 3 days before. They had evidently had to move in a huge hurry. General Fielding said that he believed that the Kaiser had been a guest there at some time which accounted for its splendour, or that he was expected there to view a big battle which they contemplated having if we hadn't upset their plans. I might mention that there were quite a few signs of women having been present in the living quarters—the Hun is nothing if he isn't thorough! The amusing part was that he left no wine,—the wine-cellar only contained soda water and empty cases of French and German wines.

In the evening the shelling lessened a bit so we found our way up to the place where the machine was, only to find that it wasn't from our squadron at all. I searched round a bit but couldn't find any sign of one of our machines. We've never heard anything more of the fellow I went in search of from that day to this. I expect he was brought down the other side of the line and was made prisoner if he was still alive.

I saw B... just before I left France,—he was down charging his wireless instruments at a neighbouring squadron. He had been on the go for 3 days and nights and looked very fagged. He just came into our mess for about half an hour and I fixed him up with a good stiff whisky,—it was about 10 at night and he had a long drive before him, so it would doubtless help to keep him warm.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

G. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 16th December, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of One Lot of Crown Land at Yaumati in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent	Upset Price
			feet	feet	feet	feet		$	$
1	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1967.	Between Kowloon Inland Lots No. 1929 & Portland Street, Yaumati.	70	70	45	45	3,150	36	4,500

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PIANO player "Apollonette," over 60 Rolls of music, what offers. Box 1458 Hongkong Telegraph.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY 11th December, 1918,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.

at No. 28 Godown (Kowloon)

10 Cases Wire & Steel Pans.

(suitable for Bakers & Confectioners)

slightly damaged by water.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY 11th December, 1918,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.

at No. 28 Godown (Kowloon)

31 casks containing:—500 Zinc Sheets 1/32 x 48 x 96.

15 cases containing:—2000 Zinc Sheets .022 x 14 x 48.

At No. 51 godown (Kowloon)

382 kegs Wire Nails.

All the above goods slightly damaged by water.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

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P.&O.S.N.Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

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LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO.

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

Next Sailing S.S. **DUNERA** about 12th December, at 4 p.m.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 5th December, 1918

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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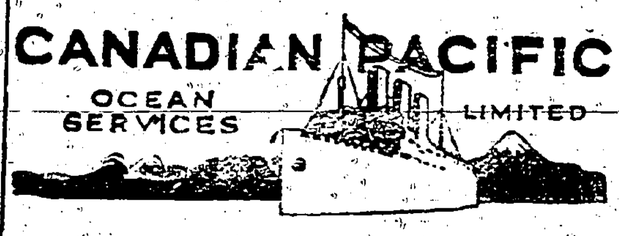
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



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Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing and reservation of accommodation, also pamphlets of trips and descriptive literature apply to

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Phone 752.

For freight rates and through bills of lading via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West Indies, apply to

J. H. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT.
Phone 42.

HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

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"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
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THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 5th
s.s. "ECUADOR" Jan. 29th.
s.s. "COLOMBIA"

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to — Company's Office in

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.
Telephone No. 14. Chater Road.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Tamba Maru T. 12,510	TUES., 17th Dec. at 11 a.m.
	*Kamakura M. T. 12,410	TUES., 17th Dec. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SUN., 22nd Dec. at 11 a.m.
	*Kitano Maru T. 15,980	SATUR., 18th Jan. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	§Yoroppa Maru No. 2, T. 7,000	WEDNES., 11th Dec.
LONDON or Liverpool via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port-Said and Marseilles	*Kaga Maru T. 12,300	WED., 18th Dec. at 11 a.m.
	*Yokohama M. T. 12,340	MON., 30th Dec. at 11 a.m.
MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanaga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney	*Tango Maru T. 13,760	TUES., 31st Dec. at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe Yokohama, San Francisco and Panama Canal	For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.	
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Tenshin Maru T. 8,470	FRIDAY, 20th Dec.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon	Yeboshi Maru T. 8,600	TUESDAY, 10th Dec.

§ Omitting Shanghai & for Moji. * Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG—VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Sawa Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.
Next sailings from Hongkong.

* Fushimi Maru WED., 18th Dec., at 11 a.m.
* Kashima Maru SATUR., 21st Dec., at 11 a.m.

* Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	19th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	17th Jan.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	3.th Jan.
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th Feb.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KIYO MARU	17,200	9th January.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375, KING'S BUILDINGS.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" January 9th, 1919. "CHINA" February 6th, 1919.

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Singan	10th Dec. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	12th Dec. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	14th Dec. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Dec. 7, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Nias	Java	in port	12th Dec.	Saigon
Tjipanas	Java	19th Dec.	24th Dec.	Saigon
Tjiliwong	Kobe	20th Dec.	22nd Dec.	Macasser
Tjikini	Shanghai	21st Dec	25th Dec.	Batavia
Tjimanoek	Shanghai	1st Jan.	4th Jan.	Batavia

Next Sailing for SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA

S.S. "BILLITON" on the 22nd, December.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain		Leaving.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	FRI.	13th Dec. at 1 p.m.
Hailan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES.	17th Dec at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship		On
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Wed.,	11th Dec. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Esang	Wed.,	11th Dec. at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Thur.,	12th Dec. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Fri.,	13th Dec. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri.,	13th Dec. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kwaisang	Sat.,	14th Dec. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri.,	20th Dec. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITIM" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE:—The s.s. "VAN WAERWIJCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Pakhoi when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Wentsia calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

$200,000 Daily Wage-bill.

More than two million dollars gold a day in wages are paid to workers in industrial plants around the city of Pittsburg, U. S. A., where 2,000 factories have been doing war work.

New Service Inaugurated.

The arrival at New York on November 20 of the Panama Maru of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has marked the beginning and actual service of the first regular line between New Orleans and Japan.

U.S. Naval Programme.

Mr. Daniels has announced that the U.S. Navy Department will continue to operate under war-time regulations until every German warship covered by the armistice is actually in the hands of the Allies.

A Month's Construction.

Seven steel vessels of 40,950 tons and three wooden vessels of 10,500 tons were delivered to the U.S. Shipping Board for the week ended November 15. This made a total of 30 merchant craft, aggregating 159,400 tons, delivered by two plants in November.

Swedish Orders for Norway.

Swedish shipowners have placed orders with Norway for the construction of fifty-five steamers totalling 142,000 tons. Owing, however, to the lack of material it is quite impossible to carry out the orders; it is also uncertain whether the Norwegian Government will ever allow delivery of so many steamers to Sweden

New Record for Ship Construction.

American shipyards in the twelve months that ended September 26 established a new world's record for ship construction. The returns, as compiled by the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce, total 1,956,455 gross tons. The previous world's record was made by British shipyards in 1913, and was 1,932,153 gross tons.

Officer Decorated.

Lieutenant Archibald Dayrell-Reed, D.S.O., R.N.R., a former member of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, who was decorated with a bar to the D.S.O. by his Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace recently, took a prominent part in the second blocking operation against Ostend on the night of the 9th May last, on which occasion this gallant officer was in command of a coastal motor boat and carried out a successful attack on the pier-ends, afterwards laying and maintaining good smoke screens close inshore throughout the remainder of the operation, although under heavy fire at the time. This officer also put in good work in connection with the first attack upon Zeebrugge and Ostend on the night of the 22nd April, when he commenced and maintained a most satisfactory smoke screen across the harbour entrance throughout the whole operation. Lieutenant Dayrell-Reed has previously been mentioned in despatches."

The Plimsoll Mark.

Six South Shields seamen were charged at a London police court with wilful disobedience on board an Admiralty-chartered vessel at Sydney, Cape Breton, between July 15 and 19. The captain of the vessel said that the sailors and firemen refused to work, alleging that the vessel was overloaded. Next day Admiralty officials were sent for, and the ship's marks were measured, the result being that it was found the disc was submerged several inches. But the Port Warden said this arose by reason of the density of the port water, and the naval officers present agreed. Most of the crew then withdrew their objection to work, but the six prisoners still refused to work. The captain added that the vessel was laden with sugar, and if she had missed this convoy she would have had to wait 18 days. The magistrate said he must accept the decision arrived at by the Port Warden and the naval officers as to the submergence. Two of the men, after the decision, went to work, and the others followed them. The other men were sentenced to forfeiture [illegible]

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Chu Lip Tong, 276, Des Voeux Road Central, from Olongapo.

Wyatt, Passenger Tango Maru, c/o Nippon Yusen Kaisha, from Shanghai.

Nishioka Suzukishoten, from Kobe.

Samyik, from Shanghai.

Miss Chenwong, 3rd Floor, 37 Douglas Street (2) from Shanghai.

Lisangyuen, from Shanghai.

Boniface, from Kobe.

Retransmitted from Shanghai, George Stoll, Hongkong Hotel, from New York.

Tongytack Hung Fat Cheong, West Point, from Shanghai.

Changvevan No. 11, China Wine Shop, from Shanghai.

Tsuchioka, 60 Kaitogai Qurgo, from Wabuka.

Chen Wokee, (2), from Nagasagi.

Tsungsun, from Shanghai.

No. 161, Wunchayton, from Shanghai.

Sheugtai, from Shanghai.

Woosung c/o Sinkee, from Shanghai.

Leenu Meelun Street, from Shanghai.

Chongcekman Leeno, 23 Yungshingai, from Shanghai.

Yipwaipo, 3rd Floor 39, Des Voeux Road Ott, from Nagasaki.

Leuyuenshin Kenkee, from Kobe.

Kwong Cheang Sang, from Shanghai.

Shunsing, from Osaka.

Kanbayashi, Matsubara Hotel, from Tokio.

T. KELSG,
Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, December 6, 1918.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.P.O.S. Chartered Steamer KEY WEST left Vancouver on the 9th instant and is due at Hongkong about the 13th December.

The C. P. O. S. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver for Hongkong, via usual Ports, on the 17th instant, and is due here about the 15th December. She will be despatched hence for Vancouver, via usual Ports on or about the 20th December.

The China Mail S.S. Co.'s s.s. CHINA left Yokohama on November 29th, homeward bound for San Francisco.

The Pacific Mail Co. is in receipt of telegraphic advice from the Manila agency to the effect that s.s. ECUADOR Voyage 10 arrived at Honolulu November 27th 1918, on her way home to San Francisco.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. DUNERA left Shanghai for this Port on the 8th instant, with the homeward English mails, and is due here on the 11th instant at about evening.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

(Continued from Page 4)

H. E. h Officer Administering the Government was amongst those present at the Fete.

Raffle Drawings.

The results of raffle drawings for frames, etc., were as follow:—First Drawing: A. Robertson, ticket No. 4, 1st.; Mrs. Fisher, ticket No. 54, 2nd.; Mrs. Fisher, ticket No. 2, 3rd.; Miss Bella Pestonji, ticket No. 36, 4th.; Ho Cheuk, ticket No. 35, 5th.

Second Drawing: H. M. Silva, ticket No. 5, 1st.; J. Baptista, ticket No. 53, 2nd.; Miss Luz, ticket No. 61, 3rd.; Mrs. C. A. Goldenberg, ticket No. 4, 4th.; Capt. Galeras, ticket No. 47, 5th.

Third Drawing: Paulo Silva, ticket No. 11, 1st.; Manuel Baptista, ticket No. 5, 2nd.; R. Pestonji, ticket No. 68, 3rd.; J. Tam, ticket No. 6, 4th.; J. Noronha, ticket No. 38, 5th.

Fourth Drawing: J. Rosario, ticket No. 22, 1st.; G. Bass, ticket No. 34, 2nd.; Mrs. Nevis, ticket No. 73, 3rd.; Mrs. B. Botelho, ticket No. 40, 4th.; Sgt. Culliford, ticket No. 17, 5th.

Fifth Drawing: J. Young, ticket No. 70, 1st.; E. Lee, ticket No. 39, 2nd.; Mr. Omally, ticket No. 52, 3rd.; Mrs. Heanley, ticket No. 29, 4th.; Mr. Waters, ticket No. 64, 5th.

Sixth Drawing: Cusarani, ticket No. 75, 1st.; Mr. Nemazee, ticket No. 34, 2nd.; F. Silva, ticket No. 47, 3rd.; Miss H. M. Soares, ticket No. 70, 4th.; Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza, ticket No. 14, 5th.

Motor Car Drawing: Ticket No. 487.

The Officials.

The following is a list of office-bearers and stallholders:

Central Council: President of the Council, Chev. J. M. Alves, C.S.S.; Vice-presidents of the Council, I. M. Xavier, Simon Tse Yan, Frank H. Dillon; Treasurer of the Council, F. Fisher; Secretary of the Council, J. M. S. Rosario; President Central Conference, Max A. dos Demedios; President Wanchai Conference, Henry Dixon; President Kowloon Conference, J. M. Noronha; President St. Joseph's Church Conference, W. Coughlan.

The full list of the stallholders is held over until to-morrow.

Acknowledgments.

The Society wishes to acknowledge donations of prizes, cakes, sweets, etc., from the following: Mrs. Lindamina Gomes, A Chinese lady at the Peak, Miss S. E. Xavier, Mrs. J. C. V. Ribeiro, Mrs. E. J. Noronha, Mrs. P. V. Botelho, Mrs. C. Carvalho, Mrs. Brazil, Mrs. J. F. Baptista, Mrs. Choa Po Sien, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Leo d'Almada e Castro, Mrs. Helena Noronha, Miss Maria Angelina Rosario, Mrs. A. F. Osmund, Mrs. Martha Ribeiro, Mrs. G. Romano, Mrs. Eugenia Rosario, The Catholic Women's League, Mrs. P. A. Xavier, Miss M. C. Azevedo, Mrs. Jorge Ribeiro, Mrs. M. C. Baptista, Mrs. Rodrigues, Miss Julia Rodrigues, Miss Mollie Gomes, Mrs. P. M. N. da Silva, Miss Angela Alves, Mrs. Stonham, The Misses Graca, Miss Graham, Mrs. Ozorio, Mrs. Bisney, Rev. Superioress Italian Convent, French Convent and St. Mary's School, Messrs H. Dixon, F. Bevington, L. M. Xavier, His Lordship Bishop D. Pozzoni, C. A. Rosario, The Sincere Co., Chun Hing Store, M. Y. San, British American Tobacco Co., Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Wing On Co., Ltd., Canton Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co., Victoria Dispensary, Wm. Powell and Co., Wiseman's Cafe, Alexander Cafe, Victoria Cafe, for cakes and refreshments; China Sugar Refining Co., supply of sugar; Nestle's Milk Co., 1 case milk; Portuguese Ladies of Hongkong, cakes for the afternoon tea; Electric Co., Ltd., for installation and supply of light; Union Insurance Co., free insurance policy on prizes; Sociedade Philarmonica for band performance; Mrs. Dreaper, loan of teapots; Commodore Gurner loan of flags and chute, and the co-operation of Naval men for general decoration; Mrs. L. V. Ribeiro, of Yokohama, for the tasteful selection of souvenirs and toys; Messrs Leo d'Almada, C. A. Roza, L. A. Barton, Simon Tse Yan, for the scrutinization of the drawing of motor car and other lotteries.

Enemy Subjects in China.

A meeting was held in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking last week to discuss the measures to be adopted to dispose of the enemy subjects in China, shop shop."

CHINESE UNREST.

Two Statements by Japan.

Mr. E. Suzuki, Consul General for Japan, sends us the text of the *Aid Memoire* presented to China by the Allied representatives (a copy of which we have already published) and also the following statements issued by the Japanese Foreign Ministry in connection therewith:—

The Japanese Government has observed with grave concern the protracted civil strife in China which has proved disastrous alike to her own welfare and to the interests of foreign Powers. They have accordingly suggested to the Governments of France, Great Britain, Italy and United States that a joint representation of an entirely friendly nature might usefully be made by the five Governments to leaders of both contending factions in China with a view to encouraging movements for a speedy solution of those differences. The associated Governments having expressed their full concurrence in the suggestion, representatives of five Powers in Peking were received in audience by his Excellency Hsu Shi Chang, on December 2nd left with him the following *Aide Memoire* which will explain itself. The indentical representations were made to the Southern leaders on the same day by Consular agents assigned to Government at Canton. Japanese Government confidently hope that Chinese people of all classes and political affiliations will appreciate singleness of purpose by which this measure has been actuated and through their combined and patriotic efforts direction of peace and unity will soon be re-established within forders of that country.

Mischievous reports of Japanese activities in China more particularly with regard to the granting of loans have for some time past been in circulation and have imputed to the Japanese Government intentions which are entirely foreign to them. For obvious reasons the Japanese Government can't undertake to discourage financial and economic enterprises of their nation in China so long as those enterprises are the natuarl and legitimate outgrowth of special relations between the two neighbouring and friendly nations. Nor are the Japanese Government at all receding to render needed financial assistance to China consistently with the terms of all the declarations and engagements to which they are a party, should the general security and welfare of China call for such assistance. At the same time, they fully realise that loans supplied to China under the existing conditions of domestic strife in that country are liable to create misunderstandings on the part of either of the contending factions and to interfere with the re-establishment of peace and unity in China so essential to her own interests as well as to the interests of foreign Powers. Accordingly the Japanese Government have decided to withhold such financial assistance to China as is likely in their opinion to add to the complications of her internal situation, believing that this policy will be cordially participated in by all the Powers interested in China.

GERMAN MAIL BOAT PICTURES.

An Amusing Story from Saigon.

A rather amusing story, for the truth of which we can vouch, comes from Saigon. A local gentleman who has just returned from the French port had occasion to visit a Chinese business friend who interested in shipping and, up till quite recently, had hanging on the walls of his office pictures of the German mail boats. Our informant, upon noticing that the pictures had been removed, enquired of his Chinese friend.—"What has become of all your pretty pictures?" "Oh! said the Chinese gentleman, laughing, "One piece Frenchman come this side; he talkee me 'Why the Blue Alsatian Mountains you keepee picture belong dam German?' Then he takee one piece stick and he makee break all piece

CONSIGNEES

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From BELAWAN DELI, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "Van CLOON" having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 13th instant, at 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the godown, where they will be examined on the 12th instant at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1918.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Steamship "KASODA," with cargo ex s/s "WAKEN," having arrived from San Francisco on December 5th, 1918, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godown, where they will be examined on December 28th, at 10 a.m. by the Company's representatives Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods leave the godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after December 13th, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.
Agents.

NOTICE.

NOTICES.

LAWN TENNIS.

Police Reserve Shield Competition.

In connection with the Police Reserve competition for a Lawn Tennis Shield presented by Mr T. F. Hough, A.S.P., an interesting gathering took place at the Club de Recreio yesterday, when the trophy was presented to the winners, the Portuguese Company. The Champions were "at home" for the occasion, and a match was played between the Champions and the Rest, the latter team being composed of two pairs each from the British, Indian and Chinese companies. The Rest won by 51 to 48, the scores being:—

Omar and Arculli lost to V. Yvanovich and Pinna 4 7, lost to Gutierrez and P. Rosa 4 7, beat P. Yvanovich and F. Rosa 8 3.

U. Shew Fan and G. Lee beat V. Yvanovich and Pinna 7 5, beat Gutierrez and P. Rosa 6 5 beat P. Yvanovich and F. Rosa 6 5.

Bullock and Hobbs lost to V. Yvanovich and Pinna 3 8 lost to Gutierrez and P. Rosa 5 6 beat P. Yvanovich and F. Rosa 8 3.

At the close Chief Inspector Arculli asked Mrs Jenkin to present the shield and medals, the latter being supplied by Sergt. Bullock. The ceremony having been performed, Chief Inspector Arculli presented Mrs. Jenkin with a beautiful bouquet.

Mr. Jenkin, returning thanks, referred in appreciative terms to the work the Portuguese were doing in the Police Reserve, providing as they did over 2,000 men a month for duty, 70 going on each night. That they did their duty well was patent from the fact that of 2,309 who paraded for duty last month only eight were punished. The armistice recently concluded did not affect the Reserve's work, and he felt sure that the sense of duty which called them to the Reserve and led them to carry on the work in the manner they had would compel them to stick by their superintendents until such time as the authorities were able to fill the places of the men of the regular force who had gone.

The proceedings terminated with cheers for Mr. Jenkin.

Craigengower Championship.

Yesterday the final in the Craigengower Singles Championship was decided, B. W. Bradbury defeating A. H. Rumjahn, after a hard tussle, by 0-6, 6-4, 7-5, 5-7, 6-1.

Good Fishing.

Local piscatorial enthusiasts will be interested to hear that there is good fishing in the New Territories just now, perch and roach being considerably in evidence in streams and ponds in the neighbourhood of Sheung Shui. One gentleman yesterday secured no fewer than seventy fish, including some good specimens. Some complaint is being made from the fact that when the Chinese villagers learn of good catches being made they proceed during the week either to dynamite the spots or drain the ponds, thus clearing them of fish. This is a matter that might well receive attention.

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

Hongkong Club, 6; Navy 2:
Royal Engineers, 5; R.G.A., 1.

2nd DIVISION LEAGUE.

St. Joseph's College, 4; 87th Co. R.A., 1.
88th Co. R.A., 0; Royal Navy Res., 5.

Club v. Navy.

Great interest centred in the above match on Saturday, there being a big crowd all round the ropes when the teams started, while the grand stand was well filled, His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government of the Colony (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn C.M.G.), the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, and many prominent civil and service people being amongst the spectators. The Club started facing a strong sun. Gerrard and Clark were noticeable absentees, their places being taken by Hickling and Taylor.

Navy quickly took up the running and their forwards started many promising bursts, Hickling being called upon early. The Club forwards were not so well together as in former matches, but Jennings and Reiss on the wings initiated several promising movements, which, however, the Navy defence cleared in good style. Richelmann was closely watched and the Club had great difficulty in making much trouble for Crocker in goal. At the interval nothing had been scored, which about represented the run of play.

The first half had been contested very hotly, sometimes a bit too hotly, and many of the players were carrying injuries when the game was re-started. The Navy put on considerable pressure, and McNiven, with the defence beaten, put over the bar, in a glorious position for a goal. Offside against the Navy, was reversed by the referee to a throw-up, and from the ensuing scramble a corner was forced, which Travis placed straight across the goal line. The ball appeared to pob about the goal line, and as it was cleared the referee, who was standing in a good position to see, blew for goal, judging it had gone over the line. The Club players very strongly protested, as in similar cases of a doubtful nature, the defence is always given the benefit of the doubt, the result of which was McTavish, the Club forward, was ordered off the field for forcible language. The remainder of the game was all the Navy's as the Club were not having the best of it without a full side, while the absence of McTavish quite upset the team and the play deteriorated. Hard knocks and rough play predominated, of a give-and-take character the Club appearing to have the greater share of the taking, as several players were obviously in distress. Navy scored again thorough McNiven, Hickling misjudging a high one, the game leaving Navy victors by 2 goals to love.

The game was of a very vigorous character and the football at times suffered in consequence, Navy were full value for the win on the day's play as they were much more convincing than the Club. Clarke was missed in the Club forward line, and the gear was thereby thrown out of joint, as Taylor, an admittedly clever youngster from Kowloon, was not happy at inside right. McTavish and Richelmann were easily the best forwards on the Club side, the others appearing a little in awe of the robust Navy tackling. The halves had more than they could do, with the clever lines opposed to them, but stuck the pace gamely. McCubbin was the most prominent player in the defence, playing a great game, his partner receiving a lot of punishment and his game suffered in consequence. Hickling, who deputised for Gerrard, is a very useful goalie, his initial appearance for the Club being rather a trying one. The Navy team were without any weak spots. Crocker easily disposed of all that came his way, while he was well covered by a rare pair of backs in Biggs and Warren, the latter if anything being the more polished player. The halves played a very strong game and it would be invidious to particularize where all did so well. The forwards, led by McNiven, were responsible for some fine work and played a hard hustling game, their short passing game being very effective. McNiven was always prominent and Neal and Frampton were not much a head of Toone and Travis.

Mr. Pragnall was the official referee.

Royal Engineers v. R. G. A.

This game, played on the Navy ground, was easily the surprise of the day and the Engineers showed glimpses of their old form. The Engineers profiting by their defeats by the Club and the Navy, fielded again an experimental side and the success of the team must be very encouraging to those who are standing by the Club. To beat the R. A., who fielded quite a good side, though not their best, by 5 goals to 1 is a good performance. Both teams were without several prominent players, White, Bloomfield and Waller being R. E.'s chief defections, and R. A. missed the services of Sharman and Lt. Tow. The game started at a good pace with the R. E. first to attack, Taylor having to clear in the early stages, the Engineers forwards shaping very well. End-to-end play ensued, and both Heath and Taylor had difficulty in keeping their goals intact. The R. A. put on considerable pressure and Lawrence was prominent with some nice kicks, but during a hot attack on the Engineers' goal the left half-back handled and Green, taking the ensuing penalty kick, scored with a rasper, which Heath touched but could not save. This reverse appeared to liven the game, for following a nice run by the forwards, Millard screwed into goal from a difficult angle, completely beating Taylor, the interval arriving with the scores one goal each.

The second half saw some surprising football, as although the general run of play was even, the Engineers' forwards had a happy time, and James scored with a nice shot. Shortly afterwards, Townsend scored an opportunist goal close in, and Millard finished a nice movement by the forwards, with a cross shot. The R. A. tried very hard to turn the tide, but they had no luck with their efforts, and Jarvis netting again, an extra-ordinary game ended in a win for the Engineers by 5 goals to 1.

The Engineers on the day's play were certainly the better team, but R. A. were unfortunate to lose so heavily, and the score is really unrepresentative of the general run of play. Heath again demonstrated his safeness in goal, and Lawrence was the better of two good backs. Charters was the mainstay of the defence, his work being of a high order. The forwards were enterprising and make a good line. The presence of Townsend appears to have an inspiring effect on the others, of whom Millard and Jarvis were the pick. R. A. sadly missed Sharman in the defence, but Hall and Wordley were sturdy backs. Talfourd, like his *vis a vis*, was the most prominent man in the defence, and of the forwards Green played a good game, Morris and Macgregor shining at intervals.

Mr. Tucker was the official referee.

Navy Res. v. 88th Coy.

This match on the Navy ground still farther increased the Navy second team's fine goal average, as from the start of the match, the issue was never in doubt. Navy got going in very promising style from the start, and it was not long before Thompson scored with a nice shot out of the reach of the goalee. The same player capped another good burst by the Navy forwards with a stinging low drive, and Toone added another, the Navy leading at the interval by 3 goals to nil. The second half saw little change in the game, although R. A. on occasions tested Hayward, who was very safe in goal and Toone added the fourth goal after a brief break-away by the R. A. An exciting melee in front of the R.A. goal ended in the ball again being sent into the net, the Navy having another goal, disallowed for offside, the final score reading 5 to 0 in Navy' favour.

Navy were altogether too smart for the 88th Coy., who, however, had several prominent players assisting the senior team, and were superior in every department. The Navy half backs were the strongest part of the team and played good games, Thomson, Toone and Rushbrooke doing well forward. Jones, Leatherland and Smith were prominent for R.A., who, however, were beaten in a very decisive manner.

Mr. Stevenson was the official referee.

St. Joseph's College v. 87th Co. R. A.

St. Joseph's on Saturday again demonstrated what a clever side they are, as against the 87th Co. R. A. there was never very much doubt of the ultimate result. The game started in a very brisk manner and Hyndman was only stopped in the nick of time as he was breaking through. The R. A. broke away and Souza and his backs had a few lively moments, but the College forwards again took up the running and Silva opened the scoring with a nice shot. R. A. responded with an equaliser through Leagh but St. Joseph's came again, and Hyndman made no mistake with a nice opening, the College leading at the interval by 2 goods to 1.

The second half was a rare good tussle, with St. Joseph's always the more dangerous in front of goal, and Silva completed a good afternoon's work by scoring another couple of goals, the final score reading St. Joseph's 4 R.A. 1.

The 87th Coy. missed one or two of their regular players, who were assisting the Senior Club, but gave a good account against what is probably one of the best teams in the 2nd Division, and the forwards at times gave the St. Joseph's defence many anxious moments. The halves, too, played a good spoiling game, and the backs and goalie did a lot of good work in a very busy time for them. The St. Joseph's team are a well balanced lot, and will require a good team to beat them. Silva and Hyndman were again very prominent forward, and Marcal worked very hard at half. Hyndman gave a very good display of kicking at full back and Souza was safe in goal. Mr. Davis was the official referee.

QUIZ.

Serious Blow to Bolshivism in Siberia.

Harbin, 25th November.—Owing to the suppression of the intrigues carried by Bolshivik agents in Western Siberia and the arrest of the four members of the Ali-Russian government at Omsk who are to be sent out of Russian territory shortly, Bolshivikism has suffered a very serious blow as no man dare to carry Bolshivik propaganda under pain of death generally. Both Admiral Koltchak and General Horvath have proclaimed to this effect which is necessary if Russia is to be saved from the misrule of the Bolshivika. There is peace at Omsk now. Communications between Omsk and Chita have been restored though the line is practically monopolised by the Japanese.

SATURDAY'S CRICKET.

Three League matches and two friendly games were played on Saturday. In the friendly games the Navy (B) beat University (B) and the Indian Recreation Club easily beat the Police.

Kowloon v. C.R.C.

Kowloon defeated the C.R.C. on Kowloon ground. The wicket was very uncertain and some of the Kowloon men got hurt. Eight of the Kowloon batsmen made double figure scores, the final total being 140 for eight wickets. For the C.R.C. Ng Sze Kwong was the only batsman who made any showing, he being caught after scoring 28. Five of the Chinese had "ducks" recorded against them. They were all out, just on time, for a total of 66. Details:—

K. C. C.

F. Wheeler, run out	3
D. M. Goodall, c and b Lee	16
C. I. Staplet, c Ching b Lee	12
C. P. James, run out	19
A. de Souza, b Lee	18
K.R. Macaskill, c Wong, b Yew	11
J. P. Robinson, c Wong, b Lee	12
H. Phillips, b Lee	4
R. Pestonji, not out	14
E. J. Edwards, not out	15
H. Overy, did not bat	—
Extras	16
Total for 8 wkts. dec.	140

Bowling.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Yew Man Tsun	22	6	52	1
G. Lee	14	1	45	5
Un Hew Fan	7	0	27	0

C. R. C.

Yew Man Tsun, c Philips, b Pestonji	0
Wei Lee San, c and b Pestonji	1
Ng Sze Kwong, c Macaskill b James	28
Un Hew Fan, c James, b Pestonji	9
H. Ching, c James, b Pestonji	0
Chow Fat Cheong, b Pestonji	15
James Wong, b James	7
A. J. Kew, b Pestonji	0
Liu Yut Mun, c Edwards, b Pestonji	0
Woo Pak Kook not out	0
Extras	0
Total	66

Bowling.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Pestonji	12.1	2	42	7
Phillips	5	0	12	0
James	7	2	12	3

Royal Engineers v Manchesters.

Played at Happy Valley on Saturday, the Manchesters secured the victory over the Royal Engineers. The scoring was low and the former were all out for 84. The latter, however, were only able to put up 50 and thus lost the match. Details:—

Manchester Regt.

Sgt. Hall, c Pugh, b Raworth	19
Pte. Walker, b Raworth	6
Pte. Maloney, c Waller, b Strange	21
2nd Lt. Cavanaugh, c Lawrence, b Strange	1
L/Cpl. Ellarby, b Strange	1
Sgt. Keenan, not out	22
Sgt. Goodman, b Strange	0
Cpl. Harden, b Strange	5
Sgt. Bilston, b Strange	4
Sgt. Canavan, c Raworth, b Waller	2
Pte. Smith, c and b Waller	2
Extra	1
Total	84

Bowling.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lt. Raworth	6	0	17	2
Spr. Purnell	9	1	32	0
Sgt. Strange	5	0	26	6
Cpl. Waller	1	0	8	2

R.E.

Capt. Wahl, c Keenan, b Goodman	1
L. Cpl. Lawrence, run out	3
Cpl. Waller, b Maloney	0
Lt. Raworth, c Cavanagh, b Maloney	11
Sgt. Strange, c and b Maloney	0
Spr. Purnell, b Harden	3
Cpl. Glenny, c Hall, b Maloney	0
S. M. Jewsbury, b Hall	29
Spr. Pugh, c Smith, b Maloney	2
Capt. Buck not out	4
Spr. Boatwright, b Cavanagh	1
Extras	5
Total	50

Bowling.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Pte. Maloney	10	2	20	5
Sgt. Goodman	1	1	0	1
Cpl. Harden	9	3	21	11
Sgt. Canavagh	1.2	0	3	1
Sgt. Hall	1	0	1	1

Craigengower v. University.

Craigengower secured the victory over the University on Saturday, on the former's ground, by the narrow margin of fourteen. The final totals here were also low, Craigengower making 74 and the University 60. Lammert for the former did well with the ball, taking four wickets for nineteen. Details:—

University.

A. H. Rumjahn, c Grimmett, b Lammert	9
F. A. Redmond, b Grimmett	4
G. E. Marley, c Bass, b Lammert	6
J. D. Wright, b Omar	13
R. A. Ponsonby Fane, b Lammert	1
W. Gittens, b Grimmett	3
M. P. Chos, c and b Lammert	3
D. K. Samy, run out	14
Sim Kwok Leung, b Grimmett	0
Ang Swee Ching, b Omar	0
Cheah Keng Seon, not out	4
Extras	3
Total	60

Craigengower.

R. Bass, b Marley	10
T. F. Ford, b Marley	9
U. Omar, b Marley	4
A. W. Grimmett, c coolie, b Redmond	4
F. G. Thompson, c Ang Swee Ching, b Redmond	4
J. D. Noris, hit wicket, b Redmond	0
M. H. Abbas, c Wright, b Redmond	2
L. Lammert, l.b.w. Marley	3
G. N. Manley, c Marley, b Redmond	1
A. Goldenburg, b Marley	16
W. Hall, not out	12
Extras	9
Total	74

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

The Humour of the Police Courts.

The Chinese lukong and the Indian constable or sergeant are not amenable to bribes. The Police in Chinese territories are not as immaculate so the Hongkong Police and our lower-class Chinese denizens should be given a wholesome lesson. We look to the Chinese Press to give the widest publicity to this fact. A few smart sentences should bring this lesson home to them. Imagine bribing an Indian constable or lukong with 50 cents! It is beneath his contempt and that contempt he shows by dragging the giver before the Magistrates.

This morning there was a bewildering number of cases where Chinese were prosecuted for offering graft to the Police. One irate Chinese constable was determined to vindicate his good name to the public and prosecuted a Chinese hawker for crying his wares in Glenealy—a prohibited area— with offering him 25 cents to purchase his freedom. Defendant said, not in these very words, that he felt very amused by the charge of bribery, because he had no money in his pocket to bribe the lukong. Inspector O'Sullivan said that the defendant admitted having given 25 cents. The case was remanded for further enquiry.

Then came the ordeal of another Chinese, who was charged with bribing an Indian Sergeant with 50 cents. There are two sides to every story. The Chinese said the Indian (otherwise known in Chinese circles as "Molo Kwai," or Indian devil) demanded from him $1 for tea and asked him to meet him on Sunday at a selected spot. He was accosted by the Indian sergeant while he was driving his truck in Connaught Road Central near the Star Ferry wharf. This is what the Indian said:—The truck was carrying a long load in contravention of the regulations and when stopped the man took out 50 cents and offered it to him for "drinking tea." He glanced at him with contempt and shoved him into the Police Station. The Magistrate was sympathetic and decided to give the truckman every opportunity to prove to the Colony that an Indian sergent is not the pinnacle of righteousness and honesty. He asked him to bring the coolies who were pulling the truck at the time the Indian policeman demanded alms. The man was allowed on a bail of $25 and the case fixed for tomorrow.

An Old Friend.

Mr. J. K. Wood has a splendid memory. He can recognise an old friend. These Chinese gentry are not easily recognisable in a crowd, but Mr. Wood has the faculty of recalling Chinese faces. One of these former acquaintances was to-day prosecuted for entering the servants' quarters in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., by forcing open the lock. One of the office "boys" on Saturday at 9.30 saw some one going into his quarters. He sent the foki to see who he was and to question him. When the foki went into the room the defendant was seen to come out, and when near the stairs the complainant seized him, but he managed to escape to the Post Office, where the defendant was arrested by an Indian Sergeant. Defendant said he was quite innocent. Possession was nine points in the law. He was not in possession of anything at the time of the arrest; hence he could vindicate his innocence. The magistrate (smilingly to Inspector Brown):—"The man's face is familiar." Inspector Brown:—"I expect your Worship knows him. He has not been out long. He was out in October this year." The magistrate:—"I think he has had many convictions." Inspector Brown said the defendant enjoyed the record of 18 convictions. The Magistrate to the hardened criminal:—"You have been in gaol a number of times before?—Yes.—Six months' hard labour. Defendant (surprised that he got off so lightly):—"What?" — The Magistrate:—"Six months' hard labour.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Peking, Dec. 8.

Shun Chun-hsun appoints Wan Chun-yao his representative at the Peace Conference, while Chu Kai-xim and Wong Tai-chit will represent the North.

Wu Ting-fang suggests that future Civil Governors be appointed by the Provincial Assemblies.

Liang Shih-yi leaves shortly for Shanghai, as observer at the Peace Conference.

The On Fook Club (the Northern Party) demands the following conditions for approving China Nun-fan's Cabinet:—A guarantee that the new Parliament will not be dissolved; 2 Portfolios of Interior, Finance and Communications Departments not to be given to Leung Shi-yi's party.

It is reported that the Cabinet has decided to make the following demands at the European Peace Conference:—1, China to be allowed to keep a standing army of 800,000 men; 2, Kiaochow to be restored to China, after which she will make it a naval base; 3, Revision of 7th, 8th and 9th sections of the Treaty which China made with the Powers in the 27th year of Kwong Shu; 4, China should be compensated for returning German and Austrian war prisoners.

Chun Chok-lum, Tuchun of Fungtien, has written to Liang Shih-yi declaring that he will not be responsible for any action his comrades may take which may be injurious to Liang. Liang has therefore fled to Tientsin.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE GUILTY KAISER.

London, Dec. 5.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a statement on policy says that the Kaiser must be prosecuted as he was responsible for deliberately provoking the war and the invasion of Belgium. A body of British jurists, whom the Law Officers consulted, unanimously recommended that the Kaiser's accomplices, also submariners and the maltreaters of war prisoners, ought to be tried by International Law. The Government at the Peace Conference would press for the execution of justice. The Allies are constituting a commission of experts to ascertain the best means of compelling the Central Powers to discharge the cost of the war. Mr. Lloyd George concludes his statement by describing the provisions for soldiers and sailors, measures for increasing production, housing and other reconstruction problems. He emphasises that the mutual confidence of all classes is necessary to increase output and declares that capital shall not be plundered and labour shall not be sweated.

Paris, Dec. 5.

It is semi-officially confirmed that the Inter-Allied Conference in London agreed to the necessity of obtaining the extradition and trial of of the ex-Kaiser.

Amsterdam, Dec. 6.

The Essen "Allgemeine Zeitung" says that the examination of the ex-Kaiser's private correspondence has begun at the Royal castles with a view to publishing the portion essential to the establishment of his guilt for the war.

THE COMING PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, December 5.

The Government has intimated that they favour Polish representation at the Peace Conference where Polish interests will be involved.

London, December 6.

Lord Robert Cecil will attend the Peace Conference as head of the British League of Nations section.

Paris, December 5.

An official statement was issued on Tuesday night stating that the Allied Conference in London was held under the presidency of Mr Lloyd George. Colonel House was unavoidably prevented by illness from attending.

The final sitting of the Imperial War Council of Great Britain, including all the Dominion Premiers in London, sat with delegates from France and Italy.

M. Clemenceau arrived in Paris on Wednesday evening: on the same train travelled Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino.

The French press hails with satisfaction President Wilson's message of generosity and his intentions concerning the reconstruction of the ravaged provinces. President Wilson is coming to Paris for the support of his principles. The spirit in which the Allies accepted them is preventing Germany from translating them to her advantage. President Wilson's visit will, it is believed, tend to stiffen his attitude towards Germany.

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION.

Paris, Dec. 5.

The French have already occupied Alsace-Lorraine and will advance to Mayence 70 miles from the Alsatian frontier. The bridgehead includes Wiesbaden, Hamburg, the greater part of Frankfort and Darmstadt.—Havas.

London, December 5.

A British official report dated today states:—

We yesterday resumed our march towards the Rhine and reached in the evening the line of Kronenburg-Schleiden-Duren.

London, December 6.

A Belgian communique states that advance guards have occupied Munchenglandbach, Geilenkerchen and Heimsberd. Infantry have reached Hongen and Morbach.

A British official report dated today states:—

We yesterday continued our march towards Cologne and the Rhine and reached the line of Blankenheim east of the Schleiden river, and Erft, to the south of Grevenbroich.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

LATEST EVENTS IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, Dec. 6.

A meeting at Cologne has decided to proclaim an Independent Republic of Rhineland and Westphalia.

The Spartacus group has seized at Essen Krupp's organ the "Westfaelisch-Zeitung."

The "Westphalian Allgemeine Volkszeitung" reports that Liebknecht has declared that he had Berlin in his hands and in a few days people would be amazed at the happenings. A Bolshevik wave would run from Berlin to the Rhine, carrying everything before it.

Paris, Dec. 6.

A message from Zurich states that General von Below, who was formerly commanding the Lens-Cambrai sector, is dead.

Serious riots broke out at Cologne on the 3rd. The mob plundered the shops and attempted to raid the food depot, but retreated when faced with machine-guns. There were conflicts between the mob and the police throughout the night. There were a number of casualties.

London, Dec. 6.

There is no confirmation hitherto of the report of a Bolshevist outbreak in Berlin. On the contrary Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam quotes a Berlin message which states that the Ebert Government has been greatly strengthened by the adhesion of a number of Guards regiments from the front.

Amsterdam, December 6.

German frontier reports state that the Bolshevist outbreak in Berlin is serious. There was street fighting. No details are to hand. A message from Berlin states that Herr Eisner, in announcing the forthcoming publication of a series of German Foreign Office documents, declares that the marginal notes will reveal the ex-Kaiser's personal responsibility for the war.

THE ARMISTICE REQUIREMENTS.

Paris, December 5.

A note issued by the French Ministry of Finance states that according to the financial terms of the Armistice Germany cannot alienate the mortgage on her railways, mines, forests or any enterprise in which the State is interested. Germany will immediately hand over stock certificates and securities and restore to the public and private archives accounts, surveys, cash reserves and notes of the National Bank of Belgium, and assets of the French and Belgian banks converted into marks; Germany will hand over the gold taken from Russia, including 326 millions, received from the Soviets.—"Havas."

BELGIAN ROYALTY IN FRANCE.

Paris, Dec. 5.

Paris, to-day welcomes the Sovereigns of Belgium and the schools and public offices are closed. King Albert is an heroic figure and Queen Elisabeth is inexhaustible in courage and charity. Paris gave them an enthusiastic reception.—Havas.

Paris, Dec. 6.

The Belgian King and Queen have arrived and were accorded an ovation. Most cordial speeches were exchanged by M. Poincare and King Albert at a banquet at the Elysee.

Rarely has a foreign Sovereign received such a spontaneous and open-hearted welcome as the King and Queen of the Belgians. France's gratitude is immense. The role played by Belgium in checking the Hun's invasion found an expression in the unprecedented warmth of the greeting to King Albert and his gracious Consort. President Poincare, in proposing the health of the Royal guests, bore testimony to the constancy and firmness of the Belgian Army and the people. The crime against the Belgian nation most offended the opinion of the civilised world, thus helping to range a large part of humanity on the side of France. King Albert replied that the heroism of the French Army and the French people never gave way. The admirable civic spirit of France was incarnated in M. Clemenceau, representing all features of the French mind. Belgium, assisted by France and the Allies will re-build her economic prosperity.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

RUSSIAN UNREST.

London, Dec. 6.

Fearing an Allied invasion of Russia, the Bolshevists are again murdering the civilians, and plundering and burning houses in Petrograd.

The "Petit Journal" states the British Fleet has occupied Reval at the request of the Esthonian Government with a view to countering the advance of the Bolshevists, who have committed innumerable atrocities.

INFLUENZA IN FRANCE.

Paris, December 5.

An increase of influenza was noticeable in Paris and the provinces last week. There were 184 deaths from this disease in Paris and Lyons. Many fresh cases have occurred and there is a run on the hospitals.—"Havas."

RAILWAYMEN'S DEMANDS.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

London, Dec. 5.

There is a recrudescence of railway trouble in connection with the termination of the industrial truce. The men's demand is for shorter hours. The situation is regarded as serious. Mr. Thomas, an ex-member of the House of Commons, is lengthily conferring with Mr. Stanley.

London, Dec. 6.

The Premier has intervened in the railway trouble.

London, Dec. 6.

The railway trouble has been settled, the Board of Trade having conceded the railwaymen's demand for an eight hour day. This is applicable to all railway wage earners in Great Britain and Ireland, numbering half a million. It operates in February. Existing conditions of service are not altered pending the decision of a Committee to be set up as soon as possible to review the wages and other conditions of service of railwaymen in Great Britain. Mr. Thomas declared that the settlement was eminently satisfactory and was a good augury for the future.

TROUBLE IN UKRAINE.

Constantinople, Nov. 26.

A revolution has broken out in Ukraine. Ukrainians here are urging the Allies to occupy the Russian Black Sea ports.

A Russian wireless message states that the Allied troops have crossed the Bessarabian frontier, and have entered the Ukraine.

Copenhagen, Dec. 6.

Polish troops have occupied Brestlitovsk and also the districts south of Lemberg, defeating the Ukrainians.

CATHOLICS AND PEACE.

Rome, December 5.

A Papal Encyclical summons the Catholics everywhere to pray for a just peace and promises that the Pope will use all his influence that Catholics may loyally execute the decisions of the Peace Conference.

THE FORMER GERMAN COLONIES.

London, Dec. 6.

Mr. Walter Long, speaking at Westminster, said the case for the British retention of the German colonies would be put most strongly at the Peace Conference.

Sir F. E. Smith, speaking at Liverpool, said the Government intended that no single yard of the German colonies should be returned.

The Central Customs Alliance.

Germany is trying by hook and by crook to include in the Central Customs Alliance Luxemburg, Alsace and Lorraine, including coal mines of Herminet and and Thionville, and soda belts at Mulhausen, but it is reported that the Allies decided to adhere to the original terms of truce.

Japanese Stores for Siberia.

The Japanese Commission for Rendering Economic Aid to Siberia has decided to organise a syndicate to supply stores to Siberia. Particulars concerning the proposed organisation will be decided and carried out by the Department of Finance.

VENICE IN WAR-TIME.

Bathers Amid Barbed Wire.

The population that had departed has been, since the victory of the Piave, gradually drifting back to Venice, in spite of a slight renewal of activity by Austrian airmen after a lapse of seven months.

Over ten thousand of the people who went away had already returned in August, and the bathing season was started again at the Lido, which is the island seashore of Venice. It must be the oddest seaside place in Europe, for the big bathing establishment, which used in peace time to be a parade ground for the most daring bathing costumes which the taste of feminine visitors from Austria and Hungary could devise, now lies in the midst of the Lido defences against an enemy landing. Writes the *Times'* correspondent in August:

"The sand is dug and revetted into trenches, and a thick barbed-wire entanglement runs right across the part of the beach where bathers bask in the sun after their swim. The Venetians seem not to notice it, though, nor yet to hear the guns growling away at the mouth of the Piave, a few miles along the coast.

"It is odd to see this throng of people in bright bathing costumes, sitting under gay sunumbrellas, with that belt of sinister barbed wire passing among them, and sentries with fixed bayonets watching their water frolics from each corner of the enclosure and from boats around.

Guarded by Sentries.

Sometimes even the Venetians are obliged to take these pleasures seriously, for there are notices in each dressing cabin that the sentries have orders to fire on any bather going beyond the limits of water fixed for the establishment, and since the season opened they have already recalled three or four heedless swimmers by sending a bullet to splash up the water beside them. As one leaves the bathing place, too, there is a scrutiny by military police to be undergone, perhaps to detect any attempt by the Austrians to land troops disguised as bathers.

"Few places in a war-zone can be more agreeable than is Venice now. On these warm evenings when the Grand Canal is flooded with the silver twilight of a brilliant moon, the Piazzetta is fuller at midnight than at noon. Last night there were hundreds of people standing between the Doges' Palace and the gleaming lagoon, to look at the red flashes of anti-aircraft shells along the Piave front where Italian machines were bombing the enemy trenches.

"Lovers walked hand in hand among the throng, or leant over the marble bridges, watching the black gondolas with their prows of gleaming steel like and manned by graceful boatmen in the garb of a foreign navy, rowing along in white clothes.

Children were playing ring games with their bare legs gleaming in the pale light, and outside the colonnades of St Mark's square which have been built up with sandbags into air-raid-shelters, there were dozens of little tables at which sat Venetians eating ices and hardly hearing the accustomed rumble of the Piave guns.

"A dreamy spell seemed to rest on the whole city, deepened rather than broken by the droning call of the aircraft lookouts from their platforms on the roofs of the highest palaces, as at regular intervals they confirmed their watch by chanting through megaphones like some supernatural muezzin the wailing cry, 'Nell'aria buona gardia.' 'In the air, good watch.'"

Poles Welcome French Officers

The *Posen Journal* states that the *Dziennik Poznanski* announces that some French officers sent by General Franchet d'Esperey recently arrived in Warsaw, where they were the object of a very warm welcome on the part of the Polish soldiers and civilians.

German Properties Taken Over

The properties belonging to Melchers and Co., and Carlowitz and Co., situated in the British Concession, Hankow, were taken over by the British Authorities on 25th ult. in accordance with Enemy Properties in British Concessions Regulations of 1918.—*C. C. Post.*

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/4½
Demand	3/4 11/16
30 d/s	3/4 13/16
60 d/s	3/4 15/16
4 m/s	3/5 1/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	144
T/T Japan	152
T/T India	225
Demand, India	225½
T/T San Francisco & New York	80⅜
T/T Java	190
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T Francs	4.38
Demand, Paris	4.38½

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/5⅞
4 m/s. D/P	3/6⅛
6 m/s. L/C	3/6¼
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3/6¼
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	81¾
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	4.55½
6 m/s. Francs	4.60½
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	80½
T/T Bombay	225
Demand, Bombay	225½
T/T Calcutta	225
Demand, Calcutta	225½
Demand, Manila	162½
Demand, Singapore	144
On Haiphong	1¼ % prem.
On Saigon	1 % prem.
On Bangkok	45⅝
Sovereign	5.85 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	43.40
Bar Silver, per oz	48 7/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER $100.

Having 30 cts only [illegible]

" 10 " [illegible]

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.		Every	15 min
8.00 "	to 9.30 "		"	10 min
9.30 "	to 10.00 "		"	15 min
10.30 "	to 11.00 "		"	15 min
11.30 "	to 12.30 p.m.		"	30 min
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 "		"	10 min
1.45 "	to 2.15 "		"	10 min
1.45 "	to 3.15 "	Saturdays only	"	15 min
3.30 "	to 4.00 "		"	30 min
3.30 "	to 4.00 "	Saturdays only	"	15 min
4.00 "	to 6.00 "		"	15 min
6.00 "	to 8.00 "		"	10 min

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 10.30 11.00 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.

1.30 p.m. and 12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS

7.30 a.m.				
8.00 "	to 10.30 a.m.		Every	15 min
10.30 "	to 11.00 "		"	10 min
11.30 "	to 12.00 noon		"	15 min
12.00 noon	to 12.30 p.m.		"	15 min
12.30 p.m.	to 1.30 "		"	15 min
2.30 "	to 3.00 "		"	15 min
3.30 "	to 5.00 "		"	10 min
7.30 "	to 8.00 "		"	10 min

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 10.30 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

POST OFFICE.

INWARD MAILS.

Europe via Nerapatam—Per KWAI SANG, 9th Dec.

U.S.A. via Manila—Per FUSHIMI M., 9th Dec.

U.S.A. via Manila—Per SHINYO M., 11th Dec.

Shanghai—Per Dure a, 11th Dec.

VESSELS CLEARED.

December 7.

Singan, Canton.
Azuma Maru, Keelung.
Timgus, Haiphong.
Kwongsi, Singapore.
Kiang Ping, Kobe.
Hungon, Haiphong.
Iosco, Saigon.
Hanvi, Haiphong.
Junr, Java.
Evtorud, Hongay.
Satsuki Maru, Haiphong.
Brisbane, Haiphong.
Wosang, Canton.
Nam Wo, Haiphong.
Kai Ping, Haiphong.
Kwelin, Cheefoo.
Toysola, Calcutta.
Chongva, Haiphong.
Amakusa Maru, Keelung.
Esang, Canton.

December 8.

Aiki Maru, Shanghai.
Hanglee, Haiphong.

December 9.

Toyo Maru, Saimahage.
Wing Hing, K.C. Wan.
Sum Sing, K.C. Wan.
Hai Ping, Hoi Hau.
Akashi, Japan.
Tai Chong, Amoy.

WEATHER REPORT.

December 9d. 12h. 12m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has increased slightly along the south and east coasts of China, and decreased slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone has extended southwards, and strong monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 101.47 inches against an average of 82.28 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh to strong; cloudy, drizzling rain.
2 Formosa Channel	N. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES,—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Dec. 9, 1918.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On date at 4 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.06	30.09	30.04
Temperature	71	67	66
Humidity	80	88	80
Wind Direction	E.	E.	E.
Force	3	4	3
Weather	cd	c	c
Sea	3.00	3.00	3.00

ENTERTAINMENTS.